IN THE CLAIMS

Claim 1 (original): A pane (1) for a combat vehicle or vessel which is transparent to radiation used for a purpose of its own, preferably visible light, and which comprises on its outer face (8) a first layer (20), with which the pane is adapted to reflect the major part of a first electromagnetic radiation emitted by an enemy, and to reduce the pane's emittance of a second electromagnetic radiation received by the enemy, characterised in that the pane also comprises a second layer (21, 22) which is arranged on the first layer (20), with which second layer the pane is adapted to increase said emittance of the second electromagnetic radiation to such an extent that the difference in intensity between the second electromagnetic radiation received by the enemy from the pane and the intensity from the parts of the combat vessel which adjoin the pane, becomes so small that the pane essentially cannot be distinguished in an image of the combat vessel generated by said second electromagnetic radiation, and to essentially maintain the pane's capability of reflecting the first radiation.

Claim 2 (original): A pane as claimed in claim 1, characterised in that the first layer (20) comprises an electrically conductive material and is arranged to reflect radar beams, and that the second layer (21, 22) comprises at least one predetermined material and is arranged to increase, by means of the kind of material of said material, the emittance of the pane within at least part of the IR light range 2-20 μm.

Claim 3 (original): A pane as claimed in claim 2, characterised in that the predetermined material is a first material capable of increasing the emittance of the pane in the IR light range 3-5 μm, and that the first material is included in a first

coating (21), which is arranged directly or by the intermediary of some other coating on the first layer (20).

Claim 4 (original): A pane as claimed in claim 3, characterised in that the first material is near stoichiometric.

Claim 5 (currently amended): A pane as claimed in claim 3 ~~or 4~~, characterised in that the first material comprises a metal oxide with relatively low electrical resistance, such as certain materials of the kinds: titanium oxide, zirconium oxide, hafnium oxide, magnesium oxide or tin oxide.

Claim 6 (original): A pane as claimed in claim 5, characterised in that the tin oxide is a tin dioxide (SnO_2).

Claim 7 (currently amended): A pane as claimed in claim 3 ~~any one of claims 3-6~~, characterised in that the first coating (21) has a thickness of 0.3-0.8 µm, preferably about 0.5 µm.

Claim 8 (currently amended): A pane as claimed in claim 2 ~~any one of claims 2-7~~, characterised in that the predetermined material is a second material capable of increasing the emittance of the pane in the IR light range 7-14 µm, and that the second material is included in a second coating (22), which is arranged directly or by the intermediary of some other coating on the first layer (20).

Claim 9 (original): A pane as claimed in claim 8, characterised in that the second material is of the type that has residual beam properties.

Claim 10 (currently amended): A pane as claimed in claim 8 ~~or 9~~, characterised in that the second material comprises a ceramic, such as certain materials of the kinds: silicon oxide, for

instance quartz, beryllium oxide, beryllium silicate, silicon carbide, sialon, cubic boron nitride and silicon nitride.

Claim 11 (original): A pane as claimed in claim 10, characterised in that the silicon nitride is an oxidised silicon nitride (SiO_xN_y).

Claim 12 (currently amended): A pane as claimed in claim 8 ~~any one of claims 8-11~~, characterised in that the second coating (22) has a thickness of 0.5-1.5 µm, preferably about 1.0 µm.

Claim 13 (currently amended): A pane as claimed in claim 1 ~~any one of claims 1-12~~, characterised in that the pane is antireflex coated.

Claim 14 (original): A pane as claimed in claim 13, characterised in that the pane comprises a first antireflex coating arranged on the second layer (21, 22) and a second antireflex coating arranged on the inner face (9) of the pane.

Claim 15 (original): A pane as claimed in claim 14, characterised in that the first and second antireflex coatings consist of magnesium fluoride (MgF).

Claim 16 (original): A pane as claimed in claim 13, characterised in that the pane comprises an antireflex coating, consisting of four partial layers, of alternately titanium dioxide (TiO_2) and magnesium fluoride (MgF), arranged on the second layer (21, 22).